NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the Brick-Market.

[*Price* $ *per Annum.*—$ [illegible] *in Advance*.]   SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1812.   [VOL. LI.—NO. 2622.]

FASHIONABLE SHOES.

John M. Mansfield,

HAS just received at his Shoe-store, a large assortment of Ladies Shoes, of the following kinds, viz. plumb color, lelac, [illegible]m, salmon, tea, light and dark green morocco.—*Also*, A handsome assortment of black morocco shoes, with and without heels; misses' and children's morocco slippers and ties, all colors; gentlemen's New York and Boston made [illegible]ne shoes and pumps; ladies Grecian slippers; boy's morocco dancing pumps; misses kid slippers.—*Likewise*, 6 trunks of men's and women's low priced shoes; one trunk old-fashioned stuff shoes, New-York manufactured calf-skins; neats leather boot legs and tops; boot seals binding skins, &c. &c.

Newport, July 4.

RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.

THE Stockholders are notified, That a dividend on the stock of said Company has been declared, and will be paid at the Bank of Rhode-Island any day hereafter, during Bank hours.

Also, That the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the choice of Directors, will be held on MONDAY, the 27th inst. at XI o'clock A. M. at the Office of the *Newport Insurance Company*.

By order of the President & Directors,
W. MARCHANT, *Clerk*.

Newport, July 1, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will commence Instruction in *Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic*, on MONDAY, the 6th inst. at the School-Room lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Webb.

J. W. EDDY.

Newport, July 4.

From the knowledge I have of Mr. EDDY's abilities, I would hereby recommend him to my former employers and the public, as a suitable person to instruct their children.

DANIEL WEBB.

July 4, 1812.

NEW LINE OF STAGES.

THE Subscribers intend running a Line of Stages from Boston to Bristol, (R. I.) and from Bristol to Boston.—To commence on Monday, June 29th inst. three times a week, viz. Starts from Boston on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. running over Blue-hill and Taunton Turnpike, and arrives at Taunton at 1 o'clock, (dines at the Hotel) leaves Taunton at 2, and passes through Dighton, Somerset, Swansey, Warren, and arrives at Bristol at 6 o'clock P. M. same days.

Returning,

Leaves Bristol at 8 o'clock A. M. on, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays arrives at Taunton at 1 o'clock P. M. (dines,) leave Taunton at 2, and arrives at Boston at 6 o'clock the same evening.

ISAAC TRASK, } *Boston.*
ELIJAH DRAKE, }
JESSE SMITH, } *Taunton.*
THOMAS DURFEE, }
WILLIAM DEAN, *Bristol.*

☞ Stage Books are kept at *Isaac Trask's* Broomfield's lane, Boston, and *Bourne's* Tavern, Bristol.

Taunton, June 2[illegible].

A Safe Retreat from WAR.

ANY person wishing to take a concern, and dictate the principal management in the Paper, Wool and cotton manufacturing establishments, have now offered to them one of the best chances which the country affords in the Greenville works, now erected on Pawtuxet river, four miles west of Narraganset bay, in Coventry.

Also for sale, near said premises,

The Dwelling-House and Lots, and a share in the Washington Company's cotton spinning establishments.

For particulars enquire of *Stephen Tillinghast*, Esq. of Providence, or the subscriber on the premises.

THEODORE A. FOSTER.

Coventry, June 3[illegible].

FOR SALE,

TWO Thousand bushels southern CORN, now on board the sch'r Sally.—Apply to

GILBERT CHASE

Newport, June 27

John Bacon,

PHYSICIAN.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Newport and its vicinity, that he designs to Practice in the line of his profession, and may be consulted at any time at his House in Griffin-street.

Newport, June 27.

Isaac Dowe,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has opened in NEWPORT, (R. I.) a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT*, where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious HOUSE at the head of *Perry's Wharf*, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgment.

Newport, June 20.

THURSTON, STEVENS & FREEBORN,

Have just received and for sale at No. 3, Langley's Wharf.

70 Hhds. West-India Rum, of a superior quality.
1000 wt. Coffee.
25 bales Upland Cotton.

Together with a quantity of Naval Stores, Bacon, Hams, Flour, &c.

Newport, July 2.

Lydia Miles,

TENDERS her sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Newport, and its vicinity, and begs leave to inform them, that she has removed from her late store to No. 163, Thames-street, (next door south of the Post-Office) where she has for sale a general assortment of MILLINARY, and hopes through her diligent assiduity to please, to merit a continuance of the public patronage.

Newport, June 27.

LOST,

ON the 1st inst. between Troy, (Mass.) and the public house kept by Mr. *S. Durfee* in Portsmouth (R. I.) a green morocco Pocket Book, containing sundry papers of no value to any person but the owner, and two five dollar bills of the *Rhode-Island Union bank.*—Whoever will return the same to Mr. Cranston, keeper of the Bridge, or to SHEFFIELD WEAVER, Troy, shall receive Five Dollars Reward.

Troy, July 2.

NOW LANDING.

And for Sale at Store No. 2, Perry's Wharf.

75 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugars.

A L S O,

5 bales otton
5 Hhds. West-India Rum.
200 bbls. Turpentine.
20 casks spirits Turpentine.
2000 wt. arolina Hams.
10 bbls. Varnish.
100 do. Tar.
50 do. Rosin.

Apply to
THURSTON & NEWMAN.

Newport, June 27.

Paper-Hangings & Borders.

George Wanton,

HAS just received many elegant and fashionable patterns of PAPER-HANGINGS, with wide and narrow Borders.—Also, a great variety of low priced Papers, suitable for Rooms, or window curtains.

Also received, An assortment of Men's, Youth's and Children's HATS of every description and price. Two cases children's best black and fancy coloured Beavers.

BOOKS and STATIONARY as usual.

Newport, May 30.

Notice.

THE HARRISON FARM, containing [illegible] Acres, lying within one [illegible] [illegible]port, is still for sale. Any person [illegible] to purchase, will [illegible] to

P. O. RICHMOND.

[illegible]port, August 14.

Co-Partnership Dissolved.

THE Co-Partnership under the firm of WILLIAM & HENRY MOORE, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 5th inst.—All persons having unsettled Accounts or demands against the said firm, are requested to present the same for settlement, and receive their dues; and all persons indebted to them by Note or Book Account, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM MOORE, jun who is authorized to settle all accounts of said company. It being absolutely necessary that their demands should be adjusted as soon as possible, they hope that no person will neglect this friendly invitation, as they will be obliged to have recourse to some other means for the collection of their debts, should this notice not be attended to.

WILLIAM MOORE, jun.
HENRY MOORE.

N. B.—WM. MOORE, jun. will continue the DRY GOODS Business in all its variety, at his Store, No. 99, Thames-street.—He thanks his friends for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their custom; his endeavours to please will be unremitted

Newport, June 12

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT, *sc.*

PURSUANT to an order from the Hon. DAVID LEONARD BARNES, Judge of the District Court for the Rhode-Island District:—

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that information hath been filed in said Court by WILLIAM ELLERY, Esq. Collector of the Customs for the District of Newport, in behalf of the United States of America, against a certain schooner called the *Farmer's Delight*, of Providence, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and her cargo, consisting of 93 Hogsheads RUM, 9 Hhds. 1 tierce and 23 bbls. of Brown SUGAR, 2 bags Coffee, and 1 box of Preserves.—All of the before mentioned articles are alledged to have been forfeited for violation of the laws of the United States, and that Trial will be had on the said information, at the District Court to be holden at Providence in said District, on the first Tuesday of August next.

EBENEZER K DEXTER, *Marshal.*

Newport, June 2[illegible].

MUSCOVADA SUGAR.

FIVE Hogsheads and 10 bbls. real Muscovada SUGAR, of a superior quality.—*Also*, 5000 yards Crash, at 6d per yard.

LIKEWISE,

100 casks of cut and wrought Nails, of every description, warranted of the first quality, for sale at the *Manufactory prices*, by

P. O. RICHMOND.

Newport, March 20.

CANTON CRAPES & SILKS,

A HANDSOME Assortment of Black and coloured Canton CRAPES, of an excellent quality at [illegible] per yard.—Levantine and plain Silks from 5s to 6s per yard.—For sale by

P. O RICHMOND.

Newport, March 27.

SURVEYING.

ELISHA SMITH, jun.

Respectfully informs the public.

THAT having qualified himself as a Surveyor of Land, he will, at any time, attend upon any who may favor him with their employ.—Apply at No. 22, Broad-street.

Newport, May 30.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of NICHOLAS EASTON, Esq. late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent hereby give notice that six months are allowed to the creditors of [illegible] estate to bring in their respective claims [illegible] they will attend for that purpose at [illegible] Office of *G. S. Stillman* in said Newport on the first Monday of each month, during said term.

WILLIAM ENNIS } *Com'rs.*
GOLD S. SILLIMAN, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

HANNAH EASTON, *Adm'x*,
GEORGE [illegible] } *Adm'r*
JOHN F. TOWNSEND, }

Newport, Jan. 6, 1812

TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF BELLINGHAM.

WE have received an account of the examination, trial and execution of John Bellingham, for the MURDER of Mr. PERCEVAL, late Prime Minister of England.——The Trial commenced on the 18th, and closed the same day, the evidence being full, as to the fact of the Murder; and but a feeble plea made of Insanity. The following is the account of his execution, which took place on the 21st.

Boston Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 21, 1812.—The morning was wet; the guards were all in motion at five, and many bodies of military were assembled by six.—At seven, about 20 gentlemen, chiefly men of rank, assembled at the Sessions-House. About half past seven, Mr. Sheriff Birch, and Mr. Sheriff Heygate, with Mr. Poynder, their Deputy, arrived in the same room.—The Lord-Mayor soon followed. Headed by these officers, the company proceeded into the yard of the condemned convicts: Here was set out a small anvil, on which to strike off Bellingham's fetters. In a few minutes Bellingham appeared, attended by the ordinary of Newgate.——Bellingham looked a little about him, with a quick and sharp manner, and observed, [illegible] came [illegible] to what [illegible] desire to [illegible] which he [illegible] they would hurt [illegible] would take care [illegible]—He was in person thin and upright, a little above the middle stature, and appeared in age to be about 50.

When his irons were off, he retired into a room attended by Dr. Ford, the Sheriffs, the Lord-Mayor, the executioner, some officers, and two or three gentlemen, to have his arms tied back with ropes, &c.—Here he put on Hessian boots, talked to the Sheriffs with great ease, repeated shortly what he had said at the trial, respecting the wrongs which he conceived himself to have suffered.—Mr. Sheriff Heygate then said, he hoped, at this awful moment, he felt due contrition, for the dreadful act he had perpetrated.—He replied, "I hope I feel all that a man ought to feel." The Sheriff then said, as he was about to appear in the presence of GOD, he trusted that all feelings of resentment or revenge were eradicated from his mind; he said, Yes; that no man could feel more sincerely for the situation of Mrs. Perceval and her family, than he did;—that he was aware, he was about to appear in the presence of GOD;—that it was in vain, for any human being, to hope to appear in that presence, free from guilt;—that man was but corruption. Mr. Sheriff Birch said, you hope for mercy, from repentance, through the merits and intercession of your Redeemer.—He said, yes, he was conscious of the nature of the act he had committed, and added, you know it is forbidden in Scripture.—Mr. Sheriff Heygate said, he was glad to find he was in that temper of mind; and asked if he wished to have his sentiments made known. Bellingham answered, "yes, certainly, I wish most heartily to have them made known."—The Sheriff then asked him if there was any thing further he had to say, any communication he had to make to his family—he replied, no; with respect to himself, his cares were of course over, that all his concern was for his family, which he said consisted of his wife and three children, all sons, and that he was most anxious that they should be provided for. He then turned round to a table on which the ropes for binding his hands and arms, and the one with which he was to be executed, were lying, and said, "gentlemen, I am quite ready." One of the attendants proceeded to fasten his wrists together; he turned up the sleeves of his coat, and clasping his hands together, presented them to the man who held the cord, and said, "so!" When they were fastened, he desired his attendant to pull down his sleeves, so as to cover the cord.—The officer then secured his arms by a rope behind him; he moved his hands upwards, as if to ascertain whether he could reach his neck, and asked if they thought his arms were sufficiently fastened, saying that he might possibly struggle, and that he wished to be so secured as to prevent any inconvenience arising from it, and requested that the rope might be tightened [illegible], which was done.

During the whole of the awful scene he appeared perfectly composed, his [illegible] never faultered [illegible] before he left the room to proceed to the place of execution, he stooped down his head and appeared to wipe off a tear. He was then conducted to the fatal spot.

Bellingham ascended the scaffold accompanied by Mr. Ford, the Ordinary, the Clergyman, the executioner, and one or two officers—He ascended with rather a light step, a cheerful countenance, and a confident, a calm, but not at all an exulting air. The last thing the clergyman said to him, was asking him how he felt: to which he answered calmly and collectedly, saying, "he thanked God for having enabled him to meet his fate with so much fortitude and resignation." When the executioner proceeded to put the cap over his face, Bellingham objected to it, and expressed a strong wish the business could be done without it; but Mr. Ford said that was impossible. The clock struck eight, and while it was striking, the scaffold was struck away, and Bellingham dropped out of sight down as far as the knees, his body being in full view. He did not struggle at first, and but very little afterwards, the executioner being below pulling his heels that he might die quickly. The body hung till nine o'clock, and as soon as it was cut down, was placed in a cart, and covered with a sack. The assistant of the executioner, and a boy got into the cart, and preceded by the C[illegible] the body was conve[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] was well used to the practice of the Church of England. When this was over he seemed much relieved, and thanked God he was now on the point of having an end put to the troubles in which he had been involved for [illegible] thirty years. He firmly and uniformly refused to express contrition for his crime or for Mr. Perceval's fate, and he as steadily denied having any accomplices.

The following placard was posted up in the night, and also held on poles in the morning by the constables:—

"Beware of entering the crowd: remember that 30 poor creatures were pressed to death by the crowd when Holloway and Hagarty were executed."

Authenticated by J. POYNDER.

No tumult or accident occurred, during the execution, nor any expression of the public sentiment, except that of pity for his delusion.

Address of the minority in Congress protesting against the present War.—We this day commence the publication of the spirited Address of the Federal members in Congress, on this subject.

AN ADDRESS OF *MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*, OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE WAR WITH GREAT-BRITAIN

The undersigned Members of the House of Representatives, to their respective Constituents.

A REPUBLIC has for its basis the capacity and right of the people to govern themselves. A main principle of a representative Republic is the responsibility of the Representatives to their constituents. Freedom and publicity of debate, are essential to the preservation of such forms of government. Every arbitrary abridgment of the right of speech in representatives, is a direct infringement of the liberty of the people. Every unnecessary concealment of their proceeding, an approximation towards tyranny.—When, by systematic rules, a majority takes to itself the right, at its pleasure, of limiting speech, or denying it, altogether; when secret sessions multiply; and, in proportion to the importance of questions, is the studious concealment of debate, a people may be assured, that, such practices continuing, their freedom is but short-lived.

Reflections, such as these, have been forced upon the attention of the undersigned, Members of the House of Representatives, of the United States, by the events of the present session of Congress. They have witnessed a principle, adopted as the law of the House, by which, under a novel application of the previous question, a power is assumed by the majority to deny the privilege of speech, at any stage, and under any circumstances of debate. And recently by an unprecedented assumption, the right to give reasons for an original motion, has been made, to depend upon the will of the majority.

Principles more hostile than these to the existence of representative liberty, cannot easily be conceived. It is not, however, on these accounts, weighty as they are, that the undersigned have undertaken this address. A subject of higher and more immediate importance, impels them to the present duty.

The momentous question of war, with Great-Britain, is decided. On this topic, so vital to your interests, the right of public debate, in the face of the world and especially of their constituents, has been denied to your representatives.—They have been called into secret session, on this most interesting of all your public relations, although the circumstances of the time and of the nation, afforded no one reason for secrecy, unless it be found in the apprehension of the effect of public debate, on public opinion; or of public opinion, on the result of the vote.

Except the message of the President of the United States, which is now before the public, nothing confidential was communicated. That message contained no fact, not previously known. No one reason for war was intimated, but such as was of a nature public and notorious. The intention to wage war, and invade Canada, had been long since openly avowed. The object of hostile menace, had been ostentatiously announced.—The inadequacy of both our army and navy, for successful invasion, and the insufficiency of the fortifications for the security of our sea-board were, every-where, known. Yet the doors of Congress were shut upon the people.—They have been carefully kept in ignorance of the progress of measures, until the purposes of administration were consummated, and the fate of the country sealed. In a situation so extraordinary the undersigned have deemed it their duty by no act of theirs to sanction a proceeding, so novel and arbitrary. On the contrary, they made every attempt, in their power, to attain publicity for their proceedings. All such attempts were vain. When this momentous subject was stated, as for debate, they demanded that the doors should be opened.

This being refused, they declined discussion; being perfectly convinced, from indications, too plain to be misunderstood, that, in the house, all arguments, with closed doors, was hopeless; and that any act, giving implied validity to so flagrant a course of power would be little less than treachery to the essential rights of a free people. In the situation, to which the undersigned have thus been reduced, they are compelled [illegible] to resort to this public declaration of their views of the state and relations of the country, as determined their judgment and vote upon the question of war. A measure of this kind has appeared to the undersigned to be more imperiously demanded, by the circumstance of a message and manifesto being prepared and circulated at public expence, in which the causes for war were enumerated and the motives for it concentrated, in a manner suited to excite and influence the public mind. [illegible] it will be the [illegible] of the undersigned to reconcile the [illegible] they owe to the people, with that constitutional respect, which is due to the administrators of public concerns.

In commencing this view of our affairs, the undersigned would fail in duty to themselves, did they refrain from recurring to the course, in relation to public measures, which they [illegible] adhered and [illegible] persued [illegible] commencement of this [illegible] session, in which they [illegible] every [illegible] which they deemed [illegible] of the country.

[illegible] succession of years the un[illegible] from principle disapp[illegible] of restrictions upon [illegible] account [illegible] estima[illegible] impotent [illegible] foreign na[illegible] themselves [illegible] in the system, had become [illegible] pride, the charact[illegible] hope of [illegible] effect. As [illegible] who has [illegible] great [illegible] on the success of [illegible] obstinacy seemed [illegible] as its hopelessness became apparent. As the inefficiency of this system could not be [illegible] by its advocates [illegible] without ensuring its abandonment, its success was carefully attributed to the influence of opposition.

To this cause the people were taught to charge its successive failures and not to its intrinsic imbecility. In this state of things the undersigned deemed it proper, to take away all [illegible] for adherence to this oppressive system. They were desirous, [illegible] period [illegible] public affairs, as [illegible] with the independence [illegible] to contribute to the restoration [illegible] in the public councils, and [illegible] among the people. And [illegible] could be thus obtained [illegible] relations, the undersigned [illegible] no purpose of [illegible] would [illegible]

The [illegible] public measures [illegible] at the [illegible] session [illegible] that [illegible] of [illegible] rights was [illegible]; a purpose [illegible] they deemed [illegible] to any system of measures, thus comprehensive, as unobstructed a course as was consistent with their general sense of public duty.—After a course of policy, thus liberal and conciliatory, it was cause of regret that a communication should have been purchased by an unprecedented expenditure of secret service money; and used, by the chief magistrate, to disseminate suspicion and jealousy; and excite resentment, among the citizens, by suggesting imputations against a portion of them, as unmerited by their patriotism, as unwarranted by evidence.

It has always been the opinion of the undersigned, that a system of peace was the policy, which most comported with the character, condition, and interest of the United States; that their remoteness from the theatre of contest in Europe, was their peculiar felicity and that nothing but a necessity, absolutely imperious should induce them to enter as parties into wars, in which every consideration of virtue and policy seems to be forgotten, under the overbearing sway of rapacity and ambition. There is a new era in human affairs. The European world is convulsed. The advantages of our own situation are peculiar.—"Why* quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humour, or caprice?"—[* *Washington.*]

In addition to the many many moral and prudential considerations, which should deter thoughtful men from hastening into the perils of such a war, there were some peculiar to the United States, resulting from the texture of the government, and the political relations of the people. A form of government in no small degree experimental, composed of powerful and independent sovereignties associated in relations, some of which are critical, as well as novel, should not be hastily precipitated into situations, calculated to put to trial, the strength of the moral bond, by which they are united. Of all states, that of war is most likely to call into activity the passions, which are hostile and dangerous to such a form of government. Time is yet important to our country to settle and mature its recent institutions. Above all, it appeared to the undersigned from signs not to be mistaken, that if we entered upon this war, we did it as a divided people; not only from a sense of the inadequacy of our means to success, but from moral and political objections of great weight and very general influence.

It appears to the undersigned, that the wrongs, of which the United States have to complain, although in some aspects, very grievous to our interests, and, in many humiliating to our pride, were yet of a nature, which, in the present state of the world, either would not justify war, or which war would not remedy. Thus, for instance, the hovering of British vessels upon our coasts, and the occasional insults to our ports, imperiously demanded such a systematic application of harbour and sea-coast defence, as would repel such aggressions; but in no light can they be considered as making a resort to war, at the present time, on the part of the United States, either necessary or expedient.—So also, with respect to the Indian war, of the origin of which, but very imperfect information has as yet been given to the public. Without any express act of Congress, an expedition was, last year, set on foot, and prosecuted into Indian Territory, which had been relinquished by Treaty, on the part of the United States.—And *now*, we are told, about the agency of British Traders, as to Indian hostilities.—It deserves consideration, whether there has been such provident attention, as would have been proper to remove any cause of complaint, either real or imaginary, which the Indians might allege, and to secure their friendship.—With all the sympathy and anxiety excited by the state of that frontier; important as it may be, to apply adequate means of protection against the Indians, how is its safety ensured, by a declaration of war, which adds the British to the number of enemies?

"As "A decent respect to the opinions of mankind" has not induced the two Houses of Congress to concur in declaring the reasons, or motives, for their enacting a declaration of war, the undersigned and the public are left to search elsewhere for causes either real, or ostensible.—If we are to consider the President of the United States, and the Committee of the House of Representatives, on foreign relations, as speaking on this subject occasion, for Congress, the United States have three principal topics of complaint against Great-Britain. Impressments;—blockades;—and Orders in Council.

Concerning the subject of impressment, the undersigned sympathize with our unfortunate seamen, the victims of this abuse of power, and participate in the national sensibility, on their account. They do not conceal from themselves, [illegible] its importance and its difficulty, [illegible] are we aware how [illegible] which [illegible] with [illegible] powerful nations [illegible] great interests [illegible]

But [illegible] war fo[illegible] interests [illegible] what is just, and [illegible] on what expedient. It [illegible] of any [illegible] to the full [illegible] abstract nature, be inconsistent with the safety of another nation, morality seems to require that, in practice, its exercise should, in this respect, be modified. If it be proposed to vindicate any right by war, wisdom demands that it should be of a nature, by war to be obtained. The interests connected with the subject of impressment are unquestionably great to both nations; and in the full extent of abstract right as asserted by each, perhaps irreconcileable.

The government of the United States asserts the broad principle that the flag of their merchant vessels shall protect the mariners. This privilege is claimed, although every person on board, except the Captain, may be an alien.

The British government asserts that the allegiance of their subjects is inalienable, in time of war, and that their seamen, found on the sea, the common highway of nations, shall not be protected, by the flag of private merchant vessels.

The undersigned deem it unnecessary here to discuss the question of the American claim, for the immunity of their flag. But they cannot refrain from viewing it as a principle, of a nature very broad and comprehensive; to the abuse of which, the temptations are strong and numerous. And they do maintain that, before the calamities of war, in vindication of such a principle be incurred, all the means of negociation should be exhausted, and that also every practicable attempt should be made to regulate the exercise of the right; so that the acknowledged injury, resulting to other nations, should be checked, if not prevented. They are clearly of opinion, that the peace of this happy, and rising community, should not be abandoned, for the sake of affording facilities to cover French property; or to employ British seamen.

The claim of Great-Britain to the services of her seamen is neither novel, nor peculiar. The doctrine of allegiance, for which she contends, is common to all the governments of Europe. France, as well as England, has maintained it for centuries. Both nations claim, in time of war, the services of their subjects. Both, by decrees, forbid their entering into foreign employ. Both recall them by proclamation.

No man can doubt, that, in the present state of the French marine, if American merchant vessels were met at sea, having French seamen on board, France would take them. Will any man believe, that the United States would go to war against France, on this account?

For very obvious reasons, this principle occasions little collision with France, or any other nation, except England.—With the English nation, the people of the United States are closely assimilated, in blood, language, intercourse, habits, dress, manners, and character.—When Britain is at war, and the United States neutral, the merchant service of the United States, holds out to British seamen, temptations almost irresistible; high wages and peaceful employ, instead of low wages and war-service;—safety, in lieu of hazard; entire independence, in the place of qualified servitude.

That England, whose situation is insular, who is engaged in a war, apparently for existence, whose seamen are her bulwark, should look upon the effect of our principle upon her safety, with jealousy, is inevitable; and that she will not hazard the practical consequences of its unregulated exercise, is certain. The question, therefore, presented, directly, for the decision of the thoughtful and virtuous mind, in this country, is—whether war, for such an abstract right, be justifiable, before attempting to guard against its injurious tendency, by legislative regulation, in failure of treaty.

(*To be continued.*)

From the last Mails.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 4.

THE Senate have postponed to Monday the further consideration of the resolution passed by the House for adjournment on that day. So that it is probable Congress will not adjourn on Monday, as was supposed. From the number of absentees from the city, we are apprehensive there will scarcely remain a quorum of the House on that day.

A bill yesterday passed the House of Representatives of great importance as it affects our offensive operations against the enemy. It places in the hands of the President the appointment of the officers of the Volunteer Corps whose services the President has been authorized to accept, and goes to make that force efficient which was before scarcely any thing more than nominal. Whilst the Volunteers were officered by the state authorities, it was very evident they were in fact militia, instead of regulars enlisted for a limited term, as originally recommended by the Executive. The bill now passed by one branch of the legislature, and which will probably become a law, will, it appears to us, sanction the employment of a force more congenial to the nature of our government, and of the patriotic war in which we have engaged, than regulars, and which, warmed by the patriotic feeling and love of glory which animates volunteers, will be at least equally efficient for service.

The House yesterday rejected the bill making further provision for the Army of the United States (viz. for appointing additional general officers, as recommended by the President in his last message to Congress) after a warm debate.

The bill imposing an additional duty of 100 per cent. on all foreign imported goods has become a law. The law is in force from and after the 1st July.

National Intelligencer.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JULY 9.

Rencounter between the President and Belvidera frigates.

The following letter, announcing the re-capture of a vessel taken by the Belvidera frigate, furnishes the most particular account of the rencounter said to have taken place between the President and Belvidera frigates, that has been received. It however rests on no official responsibility, and is therefore liable to error. We cannot ourselves give a ready credence to the report, as it strikes at the reputation of our naval character, which we trust will remain unsullied.

From Gloucester, July 7. "You will have heard of the re-capture of the brig Pickering, owned in this place by our mutual friends, Sargent and Hough. Great credit is due to Mr. Davis, mate and son of the captain, for his spirited exertions in the re-capture. The brig was taken on the 26th by the British frigate Belvidera, and ordered for Halifax, with a prize-master, a quarter-master, and 6 hands, and left Capt. Davis, his mate, and two boys on board. They were within sight of Halifax light, when Mr. D. executed a previously arranged plan to re-capture the vessel; which he did with the connivance of part of the prize crew, by confining the prize-master to his birth, and seizing the quarter-master, who resisted, and was overcome by the Captain with a musket. They then secured the prisoners, and shaped their course homeward. Off Cape-Sable they fell in with a Marblehead privateer, (the Success) from whom they obtained six men and a prize-master to assist in navigating the brig home.—When the men were getting into the boat, from the privateer, the boat I learn upset, and four of the privateersmen were unfortunately drowned. I have conversed with the British Midshipman, Mr. Bolton, of Dublin, who is a youth of about 18, and intelligent. He says, on the 23d June, the Belvidera was chased by an American squadron of five sail; all the ships of which and commanders he called familiarly by name. That when the squadron gave chase, the Belvedira was but a short distance a-head; the flag-ship, the President, out-sailed the rest of the squadron, and gained very fast on the Belvidera:—the two vessels firing their bow and stern-chases;—That when the President came near she yawed several times, and fired her broadsides which damaged the stern and mizen-top-mast of the Belvidera, killed one man, mortally wounded another (since dead) and slightly wounded about 15 others—At one time the President was within pistol shot of the Belvidera, and the latter discharged her carronades with grape into her.—The frigate had no news of the war when the President fired at her.—To assist her sailing, the Belvidera cut away her anchors, and stove her water casks; but the captain thought he could not have escaped if the President had not received some damage or shortened sail. All the vessels were in sight during the action, and the Congress fired three shot at the Belvidera, which fell short of her. The firing lasted two hours and an half."

Newport,

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1812.

The following Highly Important article is copied from the *Boston Repertory* of Yesterday, under the head of "*Postscript.*"—It is our most earnest wish that it may prove correct.

IMPORTANT.

ONE DAY LATER FROM LONDON.

☞ We received by the polite attention of a correspondent at Albany, a Handbill containing the following information:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 22.

CHANGE OF MINISTERS.—Mr. Stewart Wortley moved, pursuant to notice the day before, to submit to the house a motion for an address to the Prince Regent, praying his R. H. to take such measures as may be best calculated to form a strong and efficient administration. He stated that he was anxious, in the first place, to prevent, by the interposition of the house, the complete formation of a ministry then forming under circumstances that left no room to doubt their incompetency to carry on the affairs of the country. The previous question was moved on the part of the ministry. On a division,

For	170
Against	174
Majority against ministers	4

Mr. Wortley's question was then carried without a division.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State convened in this town on Tuesday last, having been specially called by his Excellency the Governor.

At the opening of the session, a communication was received from the Governor, stating the causes which had induced him to convene the Assembly; and recommending such measures as are best calculated to provide relief, under the distressing circumstances in which we are placed. The Message was accompanied with a letter from the Secretary of State of the U. S. inclosing a news-paper containing the act of Congress declaring war—A letter from the Secretary at War, requesting his Excellency the Governor to order out, at the requisition of Gen. Dearborn, such portion of the detached militia of this State as the General might call for—and a letter from Mr. Dearborn requiring four companies of infantry and two of artillery to be marched to Newport.

The message and accompanying letters were referred to a joint committee, consisting of Messrs. HAZARD, OLNEY, NOYES, POTTER, and PECK, on the part of the House, and Messrs. BROWN, MANTON, and J. RHODES, on the part of the Senate, who made the following Report thereon, viz.:

General Assembly, Special Session, July, 1812.

The Committee appointed upon the message of his Excellency the Governor, communicating to the General Assembly the causes which induced him to call them together at this time, and recommending the immediate adoption of such measures as the exigencies of our situation require, beg leave to report

That it is expedient, that a Council be appointed to advise and assist the Governor, in the execution of such duties and powers as the safety and welfare of the State shall require to be vested in him, during the continuance of the present war.

That provision be made by law, authorising and impowering the Governor, by and with the advice of said Council, to call into actual service such portion of the militia of the State, and to establish such alarm-posts, and appoint such guards, as he shall at any time during the war find necessary for the safety of the State.

That his Excellency the Governor be requested to correspond, from time to time, during the present war, with the President of the United States, and the Heads of Departments, and with the commanding officers in this quarter of the country, relative to the means necessary for the security and defence of the State.

That he be particularly requested to make immediate application to the President of the United States, for such quantity, as is requisite for the use of the militia of this State, of the arms which have been purchased in consequence of the appropriations from time to time made by Congress for that purpose: And also for such ordnance and ammunition as the situation of the State may require.

The Committee further report, that they have received information from his Excellency the Governor, and Commander in Chief, that in pursuance of the act passed by this General Assembly, at their session in May last, directing a draft to be made of this State's quota of the detachment required to be organized, armed and equipped, by the act of Congress passed April 10, 1812, he gave immediate orders to the proper officers, to make returns of the militia of this State conformably to the act of Assembly. That as soon as such returns shall be completed (which is now nearly done) he shall forthwith order the draft to be made of this State's quota of said detachment; and having appointed the proper officers, and organized said quota of militia, shall issue his orders, requiring them to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, for the defence of any part of this State, under the orders of the Commander in Chief thereof, except when in the actual service of the United States and under the command of the President thereof, in conformity to the fourth section of the aforesaid act of Congress, "in any of the exigencies provided by the Constitution:" viz.—"To execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions."

This report being read on Thursday morning, was agreed to in the House *nem con* and in the afternoon the following resolution thereon was passed, viz.

House of Representatives, July 9.

Resolved, that the foregoing report be received, and that this House approve of the course adopted by his Excellency the Governor in relation to the draft of militia ordered by this Assembly.

Before the vote was taken upon the resolution, it was observed by a member that he saw no occasion for passing a resolve approving the conduct of the Governor, as there was no complaint against it.

The friends of the resolution stated, that the letters of the Secretary at War and of Gen. Dearborn making the requisition upon his Excellency the Governor for the drafted militia of this State, were part of the papers referred to the committee

upon which they had reported by communicating the course adopted by the Governor as being in conformity with the constitution and the law of Congress: And that it was highly proper and important that the General Assembly should now express their sense of the true construction of the great constitutional power of calling out the militia. That the powers granted to Congress over the militia by the Constitution were in two classes. By the first, they were empowered "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia;" and "reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress"—Art. 1st. sec. 8. The first section of the act of Congress of April last, was in pursuance of this power, and authorised the President to call upon the Executives of the several States "to organize arm and equip" their respective quotas of militia and the act of the General Assembly of May last was in pursuance of this 1st section of the act of Congress. That this power to *organize* &c. the militia was wholly distinct from the power of *calling them out* which was contained in another clause in the same section of the constitution empowering Congress "*to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, & repel invasions.*" The fourth section of the act of Congress was under this clause of the constitution and strictly in conformity to it, as that section of the law only authorized the President to call out the militia "*in any of the exigencies required by the constitution,*" which are the very words of the law. And if (said the gentlemen) the President should undertake to call out the militia when any of those exigencies did not exist he would transgress both the constitution and the law of Congress which guardedly adheres to the constitution. The act of Congress of 1795, making provision for calling out the militia, was equally strict and guarded, that law was passed under the administration of President WASHINGTON and approved by him, and might therefore be safely relied upon as giving the true construction to the constitution. By that law (upon the subject of invasion) the President is strictly confined to the power of calling out the militia when any part of the country *is invaded* or in *imminent danger of invasion*: And then the President is directed to take the militia most convenient to the scene of invasion. Thus cautiously and strictly is the power of calling out the militia defined by this law: And should any broader and looser construction be adopted it would lead to despotism and the destruction of the independence of the states.

Who are the militia? (asked the gentlemen.) They are all the people.—The Gen. Assembly makes some exemptions from training, but every man in the State, of every age, able to bear arms, may be called into the militia; there is no citizen who is not also in fact a militia man, though he may be excused from training. To suppose that the President can have power, whenever a war is declared, to call the citizens from their homes, the yeomanry from their ploughs and fields, the tradesmen, mechanics, heads of families, men of all occupations, whose exertions are absolutely necessary for the subsistence of their families:—to suppose he can have power to call out these citizens the moment war is declared, and under the pretence that an invasion may be attempted at some time or other. That he can march them hither and thither, send them into garrisons, or form them into armies, and keep them embodied during the whole war, though it should last as long as the wars of Europe, (for the time may not be always limited to 6 months, and if it should be, when one body of citizens thus treated is allowed to go their homes, another must leave them.) to suppose he can have this power, would be to give him more power than any monarch in Europe, except him who is now the scourge of wretched France. No: From the very nature of the militia, (for all the people are the militia) they can only be employed, upon the great exigency mentioned in the Constitution, to repel an enemy from their doors or from the doors of their fellow-citizens. And the moment that is done, they are to return to their homes and families. And that is the reason the Constitution fixes no time for their service. They are not to be employed for the common purposes of war, but, only upon a great and pressing occasion, and their service ends with the immediate occasion.—Nor is it necessary they should be otherwise employed. The Congress have power to raise and support armies for all the common purposes of war, and are also impowered to provide for completely organizing arming and disciplining the militia, who being thus armed and disciplined, may as efficaciously, and almost as speedily be called to any scene of actual danger, as if they were kept embodied into armies and thus drawn perhaps at a distance not only from their own homes, but from the very parts where the assault might be made. It was further observed, that the general orders proposed to be issued by the Governor, adopted the very words of the Constitution, and of the law of Congress.

These sentiments appeared to be perfectly acquiesced in by the members of the House generally. Mr. J D'Wolf however, said he should vote against the resolution, because he thought the General Assembly were wrong throughout—the act making the draft was wrong, the Governor's proceedings under it, and his communications, and his calling the Assembly were all wrong.—In his opinion the President had power to call out the militia himself, and we had nothing to do with it. He was reminded that the act of Congress required the President to make the requisition for organizing, arming & equipping this state's quota, and that the Act of Assembly was in consequence of the act of Congress.

The resolution was then passed, almost unanimously, only eight persons voting against it, whose names here follow:

Mess'rs. ANGELL,
D'WOLF,
FIELD,
KNIGHT,
MANCHESTER,
B. SMITH,
C. SMITH,
WOODMAN, who begged to be excused from voting, but was not, and so voted "*Aye.*"

The resolution then went to the Senate, and was unanimously concurred in by them.

Committees were appointed to bring in bills and resolutions in conformity to the foregoing report, which bills and resolutions, when reported, were all unanimously passed in both houses.

The following gentlemen compose the Council appointed by the Assembly, viz:—Hon. SIMEON MARTIN, CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, THOMAS P. IVES, THOMAS NOYES, EPHRAIM BOWEN, jun. and JOHN T. CHILD, Esq'rs.

A committee was appointed by the House to inquire of Major EUSTIS, whether the arms belonging to the U. S. deposited in Newport, could be delivered by him for the use of the militia, and if so, upon what conditions. The Committee reported, that they were informed by Major Eustis, that it was not in his power so to deliver the arms, as they were under the controul of Gen. Dearborn.—A resolution was then passed, requesting the Governor to make application to Gen Dearborn for the use of the arms, and for a supply of ammunition, &c.

A resolution was passed unanimously, appo[illegible] THURSDAY, the 23d day of July in[illegible] a day of humiliation fasting and p[illegible] and the Governor requested to i[illegible] Proclamation accordingly.

An act was pa[illegible] this session, to put a stop to the p[illegible] bringing actions to the courts [illegible] mon Pleas which might be brou[illegible] fore justices courts, and providing [illegible] all civil actions, brought by or ag[illegible] any firm, company, or co-partners[illegible] st shall be taxed for one only of [illegible] ies recovering judgment. By th[illegible] er practice, parties were taxed with heavy and unnecessary costs, often amounting to double the original demand.

A bill was also presented to prohibit the bringing of several actions for demands which may by law be joined in one action: which was referred to Messrs. BURRILL, HAGADORN and HAZARD, to report at the next session.

A resolution was presented by a member from Little-Compton, the purport of which was, that additional pay should be granted to the drafted militia, when called into actual service, or to such persons as should serve in their stead. But, it being perceived, upon reflection, that it would be dangerous for the State to adopt the practice of making up the deficiency of pay allowed by the United States: that the state in truth would be totally unable to do so; but tiened as would shortly be by numerous taxes, excises and imposts in addition to all the other embarrassments and distresses of the people—And that altho' it was unjust that the militia should be so poorly paid by the U. S. yet as they could not by the constitution and law of Congress be called out but upon the occurrence of one of the great "*exigencies provided by the constitution,*"—in which case all the militia would ever be ready spontaneously to turn out, and would return to their homes as soon as the *exigency* was over; the hardship would not be so great as if they were liable to be kept constantly on foot and formed into regular armies or turned into garrisons. The resolution was, therefore, at the request of a member from Charlestown, withdrawn by the gentleman who moved it.

On Thursday, the two Houses joined in committee for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the militia, when NATHANIEL NASON was chosen 1st Major, and AUGUSTUS NEWMAN 2d Major, of the 1st Regiment of Militia.

On Thursday evening the General Assembly adjourned—having conducted the whole business of the session with great unanimity and good will; all parties uniting to promote the public good as far as was in their power, and evincing a disposition to support the constitution and the rights of the State, and to shield the people as far as possible from the distresses to which they are exposed.

Address of the Minority.—We have commenced in this day's Mercury, the republication of the *Address of Members of the House of Representatives of Congress to their Constituents.* Its excellence can only be estimated by the attentive peruser of it. In this address the minority of Congress have given to the world their reasons for being opposed to war with Great-Britain; and they are reasons, which, we conceive, must carry conviction to every intelligent, unprejudiced, disinterested mind. The Address consists of plain arguments, and simple facts; and ought to be read by every man anxious to form a correct opinion on what regards the vital interests of his country. There is nothing in the language or manner, which can affect the sensibility of party.—We lament the necessity which compels us to give this Address in parts, and we earnestly request the preservation of the papers which shall contain it, that when finished the reader may enjoy two or three hours in the reperusal of it, and the acquisition of facts and arguments on which the welfare of his country must essentially depend.

Anniversary of Independence.—In this town the arrangement announced in our last was duly executed, and in a style becoming the occasion.

We observe with pleasure that this Anniversary has been celebrated with due honors in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c &c. It is a day the memory of which ought, as long as the confederation exists, to be hallowed with prayers, praises and thanksgiving, and we hope will be cherished with ardent and imperishable affection. "It should be a day to renew our fealty to the Union, to rouse the national spirit, to invigorate the love of freedom, to allay the spirit of party, to inculcate an abhorrence of tyrants and a detestation of all foreign partialities; when the youth should be solemnly pledged to support our liberties as taught in the schools of our first patriots and warriors, and if necessary to die in defence of national sovereignty."

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Capt. Henderson, who arrived at this port on Saturday last from Nantz, has brought advices to the 1st June.

The U. S. ship Wasp was at L'Orient the last of May, and the time of her sailing uncertain. Mr. Barlow had not made any arrangement with the French government.—The French frigates Ariane and Andromache, and brig Mamelukе, which have taken and burnt so many American vessels, were chased by a British force off the harbour of L'Orient, about the 30th May, and compelled to run ashore, and were immediately burnt by the French.—Bonaparte had left Paris and arrived at Dresden May 15th. He was expected at Warsaw in a few days. The papers of all American vessels arriving in France, must now be sent to his head-quarters, which will occasion a detention of 2 months before an entry can be made.—The Emperor of Austria had arrived at Dresden on a visit to Bonaparte.—The Emperor of Russia had arrived at Wilnar, near Tilsit, where his army was assembling.—No doubt was entertained in France but that hostilities would immediately commence against Russia, although no declaration of war had been issued.—Immense bodies of troops were marching towards Russia to join the army, and that part of the Imperial Guards which were in Spain, (consisting of 15,000 men) had passed through France for Russia.—The Grand Army was said to consist of 400,000 men.—The *French* Gen. Dumitte, was appointed Governor of Berlin by the King of Prussia.—Bread was scarce in France, and was from 7 to 10 sous per pound.

June 28, lat. 38, 38, long 63, 49, Com. Rodgers' squadron was seen steering E. June 23, the Jamaica fleet was in lon. 58. There is therefore little probability of their being overtaken.

The *French Privateer* brig Diligent, of 18 guns, Capt. Garrislow, laden with Spanish Prize Goods, has arrived at Norfolk from a cruize.

The *Double Duties* are now in operation.—They affect what have become *Necessaries of Life*—such as *Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses,* &c. &c. Recently *one* pound of *Butter* would command *two* pounds of *Sugar*—soon the *reverse* will be the fact.

Fast in Connecticut.—Thursday the 23d day of July inst. has been appointed by his Excellency ROGER GRISWOLD, as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

It with regret we state, that on Wednesday morning last, about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Capt. JEREMIAH BLISS, in Middletown, which, with almost every article of furniture, was entirely consumed.

COMMUNICATION.

"A Spectator at the examination of Mr. JOHN RODMAN'S Scholars, on Thursday, the 2d inst. at Trinity Church School-House, cannot but express the pleasure he took in finding the great improvement made by them in the various parts of their education, particularly in Writing, and the extreme neatness of their books.—Indeed, such was the order and general appearance of the school, as not only to reflect the greatest credit on the Preceptor, by faithfully discharging his duty, but to give the parents of the youth committed to his charge, the pleasing hope of their future usefulness."

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the RHODE-ISLAND UNION BANK, at the Bank Room on Monday last, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors thereof for the year ensuing, viz:—

SAMUEL ELAM, FRANCIS BRINLEY, JONATHAN BOWEN, CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, WILLIAM CROOKE, CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, BENJAMIN RUGGLES, STEPHEN T. NORTHAM, JOHN P. MANN.

And at a subsequent Meeting of the Directors, *SAMUEL ELAM* was reappointed President, and *JOHN L. BOSS* Cashier of said Bank.

"DROWNED.—On the 5th inst Master PHILANDER SHAW, son of Josiah C. Shaw, Esq. of this town, aged 11 years.—Every effort that the ingenuity of the Faculty could devise, and the unwearied assiduities of the humane citizens could perform, proved unavailing to restore him to life. The blest spirit had flown from its late beauteous tenement, and left his survivors to mourn the early exit of a lovely youth whose excellence of disposition, strength of mind, and proficiency in education, presaged a life of usefulness and honor—sudden these delightful prospects are forever blasted, and we are made to realize, that

"The strider's most attenuated thread
Is cord, is cable, to man's slender tie on earthly bliss
It breaks at every breeze."

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
July 11, 1812.

ENTERED.

Brig Economy, West, Cayenne.

CLEARED,

Sloop Fame, Earl, New-York; do. Aurora, Lock, ditto.

Arrived at this port on Saturday last, brig Young Soldier, Henderson, 28 days from Nantz, (France) bound to New-York, with 200 pipes Brandy, and a quantity of Dry Goods.—Sailed from the river the 7th June.—Left, schooner Meteor, Bartlett, from New-York; do. Pioneer, Adams, of Baltimore, from Boston; Price, Staple, from Baltimore; *At Rochelle*, ship Alexander, for Baltimare, and brig George, Robertson, for New-York, ready for sea.—*At Bourdeaux and La Teste*, sch'r Gipsie, Budge, from New-York; Dick, Minugh, do.; brig Grecian, Cooke, Baltimore; Esther, Doran, do.; Jane Maria, Inott, do.—*At Bayonne*, sch'r Melanie, Bastierre, from New-York; Eliza, Fanchild, Charleston.—*At Calais* ship Gen. Eaton, Place, for New York, with passengers.—*At Dunkirk*, ship Robinsonora, Adams, do. do.—July 1, in long. 68, spoke ship Asia, of Alexandria, 40 days from Cadiz for New-York.

The ship Gen. Gates, Mariner, for New-York, sailed from Bordeaux May 24th and was captured on the 26th by the British frigate Abercrombie; the sch'r Martha, and 3 others, sailed on the 13th, and was taken on the 17th May by the same frigate.

The brig Catherine-Augusta, Center, from New-York, was lost off the River Loire the 2d May.—Part of her cargo saved.

20,000 dlls.

WITHOUT DEDUCTION,

The Highest Prize.

HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY begins drawing in September next. This grand Lottery contains *many, very many,* Capital Prizes. Orders for Tickets received by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, at $5 each, Quarters 1:50—but will soon rise.

☞ *The list of Prizes in the last class of Dixville Road Lottery may be examined (gratis) at R & B.'s Office, where Prize Tickets will be received in exchange for Tickets or Quarters in the 7th class of Harvard College Lottery.*

NOTICE.

THE REDWOOD LIBRARY will be opened for the delivery of Books to the Proprietors, on *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, in each week, from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M. until the 1st of November next—and from the 1st of Nov. until the 1st of May ensuing, on *Tuesday* and *Saturday* in each week, from half past 2, until 4 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT ROGERS, *Librarian.*

Newport, July 10.

BANK STOCK.

SEVEN shares in the capital stock of the *Rhode-Island Union Bank*, for sale, if applied for immediately.—Apply at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, July 10.

Sales at Auction.

ON *WEDNESDAY, July* 15, 1812, *will be sold at No.* 54, *Long-Wharf.*

THE entire Cargo of the schooner Resolution, from the BRAZILS, consisting of:—

140 Boxes } SUGAR, of a su-
214 barrels } perior quality.
5 trunks Canton Crapes, silk Handkerchiefs, &c.
4000 Goat Skins.
100 Ox Hides.
A quantity of Fustic.
10 canisters Souchong Tea.

The above articles are of the very first quality, and will be sold without reserve to close the concern.

ALSO,

THE sch'r RESOLUTION, as she came from sea, a staunch and swift sailing vessel, and well calculated for the present times.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, and conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

G. W. MARTIN & Co.

Newport, July 10.

Cranston & Shaw,

offer at Private Sale, on reasonable terms.

14 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
6 Pipes Brandy.
40 Do Gin.
50 bbls. Do. 2d proof.
20 qr-casks sherry Wine, pure as imported.
1 pipe Tenerife Do.
4 casks Malaga Do.
10 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco.
20 kegs James River Do.
20 bales prime Upland Cotton.
100 bags Coffee.
20 do. Pimento.
10 chests Hyson-skin Tea, Trumbull's cargo.
100 boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Chocolate.
250 bales Cassia
20 bbls. Prime and Mess Beef.
10 half-do Do Do.
40 boxes Spanish Segars, of a superior quality.
25 do. Soap.

ALSO,

A second-hand Chaise and Harness.

Newport, July 10.

WANTED,

TWO Yoke of stout OXEN, for which cash will be given.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, July 10.

TO LET,

A DWELLING-HOUSE pleasantly situated in Middletown, 3 1-2 miles from Newport, with every necessary convenience.—For further particulars, enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, July 10.

East-Greenwich Academy.

MR. EZEKIEL RICH, Preacher of the Gospel, takes charge of this Academy on MONDAY, the 13th inst.—He will instruct, as occasion requires, in any of the branches of literature and science, usually taught in the Academies in New-England. The terms of tuition are very moderate, and those of boarding reasonable. Proper attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the students.—Mr. RICH expects to preach in the village generally on Lord's day. Every exertion on his part will be made to advance his pupils in knowledge and virtue.

Newport, July 10.

FOR SALE,

A SULKEY, in good order, with a plated Harness.—Apply at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, July 10.

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of WILLIAM PRIDE, late of Newport Trader, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to exhibit and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose, at any time within said period.

JOHN TILLINGHAST, } *Com'rs.*
JOHN RICHARDS }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

PHEBE PRIDE, *Adm'x.*

Newport, July 6

BOARDING-HOUSE.

MRS. AMELIA BROWNELL, BEGS leave to inform her Friends and the Public, that she has opened a BOARDING HOUSE in Division-street, (in the new House late built by Mr. *E. Hammett*) where she will be happy to accommodate 4 or 5 Gentlemen with board, on reasonable terms.

Newport, May 22.

Fresh Goods.

P. O. RICHMOND,

Has just opened, and for sale at his Cash Store.

AN extensive Assortment of rare and fashionable articles, consisting of Silks, Canton crapes, ribbons, long shawls, 6-8 and 8-4 damask sattin shawls, elegant lace veils, cambric prints, black English Sattins, of a superior quality; fine cotton laces, India and Scotch book muslins, figur'd leno do. India cottons real superfine mix'd, blue and black Broadcloths.

Also, A general assortment of Sugar, Coffee and Teas, of the first quality. ☞ Cheap as usual, for CASH

Newport, May 30.

C. G. CHAMPLIN,

Has for Sale,

74 Tons of Russia Iron in flat bars.

71 Tons of Russia clean Hemp.

AND

90 Tons of Swedes' Iron, in flat and square bars, of various sizes.

Newport, March 31.

Newport Shoe-Store, and Manufactory,

No. 100 Thames-Street.--Kept by

John W. Davis.

WHO has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's, misses and youth's morocco and leather SHOES, of almost every description He has those of the first quality, which he will warrant and recommend—also, a quantity that he will sell at a reduced price.

He also has his Shoe Store supplied from his Manufactory with BOOTS and SHOES, which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen at Boot-making, and several excellent workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

Those Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measures at his Shoe-store, or at his Manufactory in the rear of the same, with his foreman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Grecian slips or other shoes, will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measures, at the shortest notice.

He returns his thanks to his customers for the patronage he has hitherto received, and flatters himself, by the exertions he has made to procure good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and Shoes, he shall receive further patronage.

N B. An assortment of Morocco, of all colors, binding skins, boot webb, cord and tassels.

⁂ All orders from town and country will be attended to.

Newport, May 21

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of her late Husband, JAMES GOULD, of Newport, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to her, request all persons who are indebted to the estate of the Testator to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them for settlement.

HANNAH GOULD, *Executrix*.

Newport, 15th of 2d mo. 1812.

TO LET,

THE House, No. 161, Thames-street, (with a large Garden adjoining) nearly opposite the Post-Office.—Said Estate is pleasantly situated, and has every accommodation for a family. —For terms, apply to

GEORGE WANTON.

May 2, 1812.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately.

ONE-HALF of a convenient Dwelling-House, and part of the Garden, in Thames-street —Apply to

EDWARD EASTON.

Newport, May 2[illegible].

DRIFTED UP,

ON BLOCK-ISLAND, on the 23d of May last, a very large BUOY, painted black, with iron chains and rings: supposed to have drove from some Reef at the Vineyard.—The owner proving property, by applying to the Subscriber, and paying charges, may have it again.

EDWARD H GORTON.

[illegible] June [illegible], 1812.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately.

A CONVENIENT Dwelling-House, situated near the Post-Office.—[illegible] a [illegible] Chaise with a Harness.—Apply to

JOHN MARSH.

Newport, May 22.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at Private Sale, at their store on Fowler's Wharf.

14 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
9 do. 2d do. Do.
8 Pipes Brandy.
11 Do. Gin.
5 do. old Madeira Wine.
3 do. Teneriffe Do.
10 Hhds. Molasses.
5 Chests Congo TEA.
25 do. Hyson Do.
56 do. Hyson-skin Do.
18 do. Souchong Do.
37 qr-chests Do. Do.
43 do. Bohea Do.
40 boxes No. 3 Chocolate.
20 do. Soap.
100 bags Coffee.
370 bales Cassia.
14 do. Cotton.

Liberal advances of cash made as usual on Goods deposited for public or private sale.

Newport, Feb. 22.

HENRY J. HUDSON,

Has for Sale,

RUSSIA DUCK, Ravens Duck, Russia Sheeting, and a quantity of Liverpool Salt.

Newport, Nov, 22.

NEW FEATHER BEDS AND FEATHERS.

LIVE Geese and Fowl FEATHERS, and Feather Beds from 20 to 45 Dollars, kept constantly for sale. Likewise an assortment of Matrasses of every description, some suitable for under beds; all which will be sold on reasonable terms.—Also, 6 bales Upland Cotton, of a good quality, and a general assortment of Groceries and Crockery Ware, as usual, by

ABRAHAM BARKER.

Newport, Sept. 27.

RHODES & CAHOONE,

Have for Sale,

2,200 bushels CADIZ SALT.

Newport, August 24.

Painter's Colours, Linseed Oil, &c.

UNDERWOOD & STEVENS

Painters and Glaziers—No. 118, Thames-Street.

HAVE for sale, a general assortment of PAINTS, dry, or ground in Oil, of the first quality, and at the most reduced prices

Their distant customers are informed, by sending the dimensions or description of whatever they may have to Paint, a suitable and sufficient quantity of Paints will be put up at the shortest notice.

Newport, March 20.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

THE STORE and Lot in Water-street, lately occupied by Mr. Jason Sprague.—Apply to

B. W. CASE.

Newport, April 17.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL but good FARM on Conanicut, late the property of *Daniel Holloway*, deceased, containing about Thirty Acres. Possession will be given the next spring.—Five Hundred Dollars must be paid down, and for the remainder, collateral security may be given.—Apply to

MARY BABCOCK.

Newport, April 24.

WILLIAM WHITE,

Has just received and for sale at No. 11 Long-Wharf.

200 bushels Corn.
500 do. coarse American Salt.
500 do. fine Liverpool Do.
30 Hhds. first quality Molasses.
300 quintals Codfish.
4 hhds. 3d proof West-India Rum.
4 do. New-England Do.
4 boxes brown Sugar.
10 do. Doolittle's Soap.
200 bushels Barley.
20 bbls. superfine Flour.
200 wt. Hogs Lard.
2000 wt. Cheese of the first quality.
4 pipes Gin.
10 boxes Chocolate.

Also, stone, iron and earthern ware of all descriptions, with a large assortment of Lumber, viz. boards, clapboards, laths, timber, &c.

The above articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

Newport, Jan. 8.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ALMY & COE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them by note or book accounts are hereby requested to settle the same immediately with JONATHAN T. ALMY, who is authorised to adjust all business relating to said firm.

JONATHAN T. ALMY,
BENJAMIN T. COE.

Newport, June 2, 1812.

THE GROCERY BUSINESS will be continued by the Subscriber, at No. [illegible] Thames-street, who respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

JONATHAN T. ALMY.

Newport, June [illegible], 1812.

Abraham Sherman,

OFFERS for sale at his store, No. 155, Thames-street, the following Goods, which he will sell cheap for cash or approved credit, viz:—

20 bags Upland Cotton.
20 boxes Chocolate.
5 chests Hyson } TEAS.
5 do. hyson-skin }
10 do. souchong }
2000 wt. excellent Coffee.
200 do. Loaf Sugar.
10 bales Cassia.
6 Hogsheads Molasses.

The above articles will be sold at wholesale and retail

Likewise, A handsome assortment of European, India and American Goods, as usual.

Newport, April 30.

G. W. Martin & Co.

Offer at Private Sale,

15 Puncheons RUM.
40 Chests Hyson skin } TEAS, *of the Active's cargo, superior quality.*
10 do. young Hyson }
10 do. Gunpowder }
15 do. souchong }
20 do. campoy }
150 Bags green Coffee.
30 Tons Iron.
20 Bolts Duck.
18 bbls. Ginger.

Newport, April 23.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his Store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

20 Hhds best retailing Molasses.
10,000 wt. green Coffee, entitled to debenture.
7000 wt. white Do.
40 boxes white and brown Sugars.
10 Tons Cordage, all sizes.
2 Pipes Brandy.
4 Hogsheads Rum.
10 barrels Gin.
1 Pipe Wine.
5 seroons Spanish Indigo.
20 Logs Mahogany.
20,000 Havanna Segars.
20 boxes sperm Candles.
6 bags soft shell'd Almonds.
2 cases Canton Crapes.
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.
2 cables, partly worn.
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.
25 M Pine Boards.

And, A Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS.

Newport, May 29.

Isaac Gould,

No. 176, Thames-street.

HAS added to his former stock, fashionable Imperial stuffs for gentlemen's summer coats and pantaloons; fancy Vestings; silk florentines; mandarin crape; white jean; cotton cassimere; patent nankeen.—On hand, real superfine black, blue, fashionable green, mixt and other Broadcloths; best superfine black, blue, drab and mixt Cassimeres, with an assortment of trimmings; all of which he will sell as low for cash as can be purchased in Town.

Newport, May 30.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

BATHING-HOUSE,

Pelham-street.

THE Proprietor in announcing to the public in general, and to the patrons of this institution in particular, that it is now opened for the accommodation of those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to partake of the "luxury of the Bath," is happy in being able to state, that it is in every respect as complete as at any period since its establishment. To those acquainted it is unnecessary to say, that as to elegance of accommodation, quality of water, situation, cleanliness and attention, the *Bathing-House* is not inferior to any in the United States.

It is open every day, from sunrise until 9 o'clock in the evening, Sunday excepted, when it is closed at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Holders of shares will be furnished with tickets on account (not less than six at a time) by applying at the Bathing-House.

☞ Tickets sold at the Bathing-House, and at the store of Mr. *William Lee*, No 109, Thames-street.—Price 50 cents

Newport, June 12.

A COUNTRY SEAT.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

THAT beautifully situated and elegant Country seat in Portsmouth lately improved by *Samuel Cocke*, Esq. In elegance of prospect, no situation on the Island surpasses it,—Attached to it are about 50 Acres of excellent Land a fine Orchard and Garden, with all the other necessary conveniences.—For the Gentleman of leisure or business, of various kinds, to see will be to admire.

The above premises may be viewed, and terms obtained, [illegible] to sell or Let the House and [illegible] whole or in part, by application to

ANDREW M[illegible],
in Po[illegible]
Joseph C. Shaw, Newport.

Newport, June 1[illegible].

William Engs & Son

No. 170, Thames-street.

HAVE recently received a large quantity of NAILS, of almost every description, and of the very best quality, which together with the usual assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. are for sale on reasonable terms.—*Also*, Russia and Swedes Iron assorted, steel, sheet Lead, &c. &c.

Newport, May 1.

Bowen, Ennis, & Co.

Offer for sale at their Store on Stevens's Wharf.

TEN Hhds. West-India Rum; 4 do. Molasses; 19 casks Rice; 20 bbls. superfine Flour; 8 do. mess Pork; 10 kegs Virginia Tobacco; 100 quintals codfish; Bar Iron of different sizes; hoop iron, spike and deck nail rods, cordage, tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, staves, cherry-tree boards.—Nails of various sizes.—Hyson and souchong Tea, coffee, white and brown sugar.

A general assortment of Ship-Chandlery, as usual.

Newport May 1.

New Goods.

AN additional supply of GOODS, handsome and cheap, among which are, plain and twill'd Lutstrings, elegant white Sattin, lealock, slate and light colour'd Canton Crapes, silk shawls, black bombazett, extra long white kid gloves, ribbons, &c. just received at Stores No. 157, by SOLOMON TOWNSEND & Co. and at the Sign of the Eagle, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport, Feb. 14.

Henry Moore,

Offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit, at his Brick store, No. 5 Market-square, at retail, viz:—

MADEIRA Wine, French Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum, gin, molasses, porter, vinegar, loaf, white and brown Sugars; hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, souchong and bohea Teas; coffee, chocolate, pepper, pimento, mace, cloves, nutmegs, ginger, cassia, basket salt, sweet oil by the flask, salt fish, starch, raisins, tobacco, snuff, lamp oil, spermaceti and tallow candles, soap, indigo, writing and wrapping paper, crockery and glass ware, pewter, tin, stone and iron ware, of all kinds; nails assorted; cotton and wool cards, bed cords, cod lines, &c.—And sundry other articles too numerous to mention.

Also, by Wholesale,

10 [illegible] Gin, best kind; 6 hhds. 3d pro[illegible] flavoured Rum; New-England [illegible] the hhd. or bbl.; 2 casks best London Porter; 10 or 12 kegs James River Tobacco; 10 do. Ginger, best kind; 20 chests souchong, 6 do. hyson-skin, 6 do. bohea Teas; 10 boxes Havanna and 25 bbls. Muscavado Sugar; 22 boxes chocolate, No. 1 & 2; 1000 wt. coffee; 10 boxes raisins; 100 bbls. best Alexandria Flour; beef and pork by the bbl. and half do.; 20 boxes New-York soap; 10 do spermaceti candles; 10 bales New-Orleans cotton; 1000 wt. cordage, different sizes; 12,000 gross corks; 1 ton bar iron; 10 casks Nails, of different sizes.

Also, Seven shares in the *Rhode-Island Union Bank*, if applied for soon.

N. B.—He returns his sincere thanks to his former customers, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

Newport, June 20.

COFFEE, SUGAR, & TEAS.

3000 wt. superior old COFFEE.
10 boxes brown and white Sugars.
20 chests Teas, various kinds.

ALSO,

An extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, just received and for sale, as cheap as usual, by

P. O. RICHMOND.

Newport, May 16,

Richmond & Rogers

Offer for sale,

20 bbls and 2 pipes India Point Gin.
9 hhds & 18 bbls. Philadelphia Do.
10 Hogsheads Molasses.
10 do. West-India Rum.
6 Pipes Brandy.
20 chests Hyson Tea.

May 25, 1812.

LOST,

AT PHILADELPHIA on the 26th of May, instant, a sett of BILLS of EXCHANGE, drawn by BENJAMIN B. HOWELL in favor of JOHN [illegible], dated 7th May inst. at 60 days sight for 1000 £. sterling, on *J. Mackenzie* and *A. Glennie*, London.—The public are notified not to receive them in payment, and to stop them if offered here for negociation.—A suitable reward will be given by the subscribers for any information that will lead to recover said bills of Exchange. The acceptance is stopped in England.

MAJATRE & TARDY

New-York, May 29.

Port Folio

FOR JUNE 1812, is received by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER. It is adorned with a likeness of Sir Samuel Auchmuty, a native of America, and a Lieut. General in the British army, and two other plates

☞ Subscriptions are still received by R. & B. for this pleasing work.

June 12, 1812.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In General Assembly, June Session, A. D. 1812.

An Act to alter the time of holding the December term of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Providence.

Section 1. BE *it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted*, That the term of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, which by law is to be holden annually at Providence, within and for said county, on the third Monday of December, shall be hereafter holden at said Providence, for said county, on the first Monday of December annually.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all business now standing continued from the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, holden for said county of Providence on the fourth Monday of May last, shall and may be proceeded in and finished by the Court to be holden according to this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all writs, returns, recognizances, executions, summonses, and other processes and proceedings, which are returnable to said Court at the next December term thereof shall be returnable and shall be returned to the December term thereof, to be holden according to this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary cause this act to be forthwith published in all the news-papers printed in this State, for the term of three weeks, and that the same be also again published for three weeks in the month of October next, in the Providence Gazette.

A true Copy: Witness,

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In General Assembly, June Session, A. D. 1812.

RESOLVED, That the term of the Supreme Judicial Court, which by law is to be holden at Newport on the fourth Monday of August next, be holden at said Newport on the Thursday next succeeding the fourth Monday in August next; and that all writs, executions, and other process, which by law are returnable to said Court, to be holden on the said fourth Monday of August be returnable to said Court to be holden on the said Thursday next succeeding the fourth Monday in August next.

Ordered, That this Resolution be published in all the news-papers printed in the town of Newport, three weeks before the said Thursday next succeeding the fourth Monday in August next.

A true Copy: Witness,

SAMUEL EDDY, *Secry.*

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also [illegible] the Tyle by the dozen and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel. *Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens

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CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED

JOHN DEBLOIS & SAUNDERS BREESE,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, that they have formed a Partnership in Trade, under the Firm of

DEBLOIS & BREESE,

At No. 112, Thames-street, corner of Church street, next north of Gov Martin's

Where they offer for sale, (at as low a rate as can be purchased in this Town) an assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, at wholesale and retail.

N B They will also transact business on Commission.

Newport, April 3, 1812.

FOR SALE,

A FARM lying in the second society in Pomfret, (Con) two miles south of the Meeting-House, containing upwards of [illegible] Acres, divided into mowing, ploughing pasturing, with a large proportion of [illegible] ing, and some excellent grafted fruit trees. Said Farm is well wooded and is watered with a stream that is never dry, and [illegible] permanent springs.—There is on said Farm a well built two-story House 40 by 22 feet, dairy house and shop, a good well of water, a barn [illegible] by 36 feet and a 30 feet [illegible] terms apply to DANIEL GOODELL, on the premises.

Pomfret, (Con.) May 26, 1812.